IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON DIVISION

JOHN ANTHONY CASTRO 12 Park Place, Mansfield, TX 76063)
12 Tark Trace, Wansherd, 174 70005)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM) Case No. 1:23-cv-12121-MJJ
FRANCIS GALVIN)
One Ashburton Place)
Boston, MA 02108)
DONALD JOHN TRUMP)
1100 S. Ocean Blvd, Palm Beach, FL 33480)
)
Defendants.)

NOTICE OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY

Plaintiff John Anthony Castro, *pro se*, provides this notice of supplemental authority with regard to *Appellant's Opening Brief* filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in *Castro v. Scanlan, et al*, No. 23-1902 (1st Cir. docketed Oct. 30, 2023).

The U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire heavily relied on incorrect factual grounds that were mooted the day it issued the opinion. Plaintiff has now demonstrated active campaigning in New Hampshire even though that is irrelevant to the standing analysis since Plaintiff incurred financial injuries in the form of the New Hampshire filing fee and travel costs associated therewith. Plaintiff has now shown grassroots campaign activities in New Hampshire as well as here in in this state.

Moreover, the New Hampshire court improperly applied the *Political Question Doctrine*. First, the judge failed to comprehend that the *Political Question Doctrine* is an affirmative defense to jurisdiction that must be proven by Defendant Donald John Trump. Instead, the judge held that

it was being applied because Plaintiff failed to prove its inapplicability, which was a mistake of

law. Second, the judge's only basis for applying the Political Question Doctrine was that the U.S.

Constitution and Electoral Count Act reserved determination of constitutional qualifications to the

Electoral College. However, this is incorrect because the Primary Election is a contest for votes

and political support that may translate to delegates needed to secure the nomination of a political

party that is wholly unrelated to the general election's contest for electors that ultimately convene

as the Electoral College, which is governed by the U.S. Constitution. In other words, the judge

conflated the governing law over general elections with the primary election, which is governed

by neither the U.S. Constitution nor the Electoral Count Act.

Appellant's Opening Brief filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in

Castro v. Scanlan, et al, No. 23-1902 (1st Cir. docketed Oct. 30, 2023) is attached.

Dated: November 1, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ John Anthony Castro

John Anthony Castro

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Plaintiff Pro Se

VERIFICATION

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, John Anthony Castro, verify, under criminal penalty of

perjury, that the entirety of the foregoing document, including any and all accompanying exhibits,

are unequivocally true and correct.

Executed on November 1, 2023.

/s/ John Anthony Castro

John Anthony Castro

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing document was filed with the Court on November 1, 2023. I further certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing document was served via CM/ECG on all parties; all of whom are registered with CM/ECF.

/s/ John Anthony Castro
John Anthony Castro